## MET A GHASTLY DEATH UNDER AN "L" ENGINE

Lamplighter John Dolman Ground to a Shapeless Mass on the Track in Ninth Avenue, Near Sixtysecond Street.

DUE TO HIS OWN RECKLESSNESS.

Before Leing Mangled Almost Beyond Recognition His Fody Was Dragged Along in the Wheels for Fifty Feet, and the Engine Had To Ee Jacked up to Permit Its Removal.

er shocking accident happened on the eleand in Ninth avenue, near Sixty-second ortly before two o'clock yesterday after

company, while attempting to cross the tracks at that point was struck by the locometive of a down town Sixth avenue train, carried under the wheels and along the tracks for a distance of fifty feet, and mangled and battered almost beyond recogni-

The locomotive, No. 963, was in charge of Engineer Johnson, who saw the man crossing the tracks ahead of him. As quickly as possible ho blow the whistle, clapped on the brakes and reversed the engine.

It was too late, however, as the train, still three blocks from the Fifty-ninth street station, was going at full speed.

The man was scarcely forty feet ahead and had apparently jumped from an up train. There was a moment of frightful suspense. The man on the track appeared to be dazed and uncertain what to In an instant he was struck and carried under the wheels.

Then came an agonized shrick and a series of jolts and jars, and after going ahead for a distance of about fifty feet the train was brought to a stand-

As quickly as possible the engineer and firemat leaped from the cab. There under the forward driving wheels was a shapeless mass-all that remained of the unfortunate man who had been atruck but an instant before.

struck but an instant before.

A GHASTLY SIGHT.

The head was projecting just beyond one of the wheels. The eyes were open and staring and the muscles in the face were yet quivering and contering, giving the face a ghastly expression. It lasted but a moment, however, when the man's features became fixed and rigid. He was dead.

The freman threw his coat over the sickening sight. Then a call was sent to Roosevelt Hospital, but when the ambulance arrived it was, of course, too late.

too late.

Meanwhile a panic had spread among the passengers of the train who had learned of the accident. Many of them wanted to get out and walk to the station. This, however, the guards would not allow them to do, for fear of accidents.

A crowd had also gathered in the street underneath, where the mangled remains could be plainly seen. It now became a question as to how the body co. Id be removed from among the wheels and machinary, where it was still tightly wedged. It was seen that the locomotive itself would have to be lifted before this could be done. Accordingly men were sent to the repair shops up town for a set of jacks.

While the men were gone for these appliances

While the men were gone for these appliances the tracks were cleared and the passengers allowed to walk along the side rail to the station. Most of them availed themselves of this opportunity. The women, however, not daring to make the venture, with but one or two exceptions remained in the cars.

Other trains had meanwhile come up and a line of stalled cars was soon strung out extending beyond Eighty-first street.

When the jacks were produced the engine was slowly lifted from the frack and the mangled remains extricated from among the machinery. A stretcher was procured and the body conveyed to the West Forty-ninth street police station.

Trains were delayed for more than an hour on hile the men were gone for these appliances

the West Forty-ninth street police station.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Trains were delayed for more than an hour on account of the accident, but when the body had been removed travel was resumed.

As near as could be learned Dolman had just finished lighting the lamps of an uptown train, and as the train had slowed up after rounding the curve at Fitty-ninth street had leaped from the rear car to board the downtown train at the curve. This practice of the lamplighters is for-hidden by the company although reary of them

curve. This practice of the lamplighters is for-bidden by the company, although many of them attempt the feat.

Dolman did not appear to heed the whistle which Engineer Johnson biew as the train approached, and before he realized it he was ground to death under the wheels of the locomotive.

Dolman was thirty years old and unmarried. He Delman was thirty years old a lived at No. 505 East 121st street.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH, OF TORONTO.

RECEPTION TO HIM AT MANHATTAN COLLEGE ATTENDED WITH PLEASURABLE INCIDE TS.

The students of Manhattan College yesterday afternoon tendered a musical and oratorical reception to the most Rev. Arenbishop Walsh, of Toronto. Canada. The distinguished prelate was overjoyed by the cordiality of his reception, and listened with marked attention to the interesting speeches which were extemporized in his honor and to the chaics music that was rendered by the college band. and orghestra.

His Grace was introduced to the students by Rev. Brother Anthony, president of the college, who spoke of the rapid progress of Catholic education in apole of the rapid progress of extreme education in the United States and what Manhattan College had accomplished. He showed that her graduates had distinguished themselves as pulpit orators of conspicuous brilliancy and, better still, as clergymen of zeal and pisty. The ranks of the Har had been recruited from those who had obtained their education within her walls, and physicians of the highest ominence had ner diplomas. Literature, legislation and politics were also fillumined by the genius of her sons.

cation within her walls, and physicians of the highest eminence had her diplomis. Literature, legislation and politics were also illumined by the
gonius of her sons.

His Grace replied to the pleasant and cordial introduction in a few happy and well chosen
words. He strove to impress on his youthful
listeners the grandeur of the advantages they enjoyed, "Such as n education, young gentlemen,"
said ho, "as you are receiving cannot be overestimated. The Brothers are not only fitting you
for your work in the arena of life to become great
men and famous scholars, to be lights to scorety
and active workers in the frontranks of civilization, but they are doing what is of infinitely
greater importance—they are preparing you to become citizens of the eternal country beyond the
grave, where your claims to recognition and your
possession of privileges and prerogatives will be
unalying.

"You are destined to leave the journess of the ad-

dindying.

"You are destined to leave the impress of the education you are here receiving on the social, political, religious and scientific character of your noble and thrice blessed land, glorious columbia. Provo yourselves laithful to the call of the Almigary, be worthy children of the blessed by La Salle, and your aspirations and happiness are secured."

After the reception the Archbishop, together with his private secretary, lev. Dr. Ediroy, sat down to launcheon. The conversation of His tirace was humorous and interesting, and he alluded jocularly to his reception in his Archiepiscopal city of Terente, where the gentlemen who acted as his escort were saluted with a shower of stones and his cort were saluted with a shower of stones and his coveringe shattered with missiles. The disown carriage shattered with missiles. The dis-graceful iment, however, bore one pleasing fruit— a prominent citizen of the place presented him with a check for \$5,000, and followed up the gift by embracing the doctrines of the Church.

NARRAGANSETT STRIKES A ROCK?

The steamer Narragansett, of the Providence and Stonington line, did not leave her New York pier on her usual trip last night. While on her way to New York yesterday morning she struck some obstacle off Execution Rock, in Long Island Sound. The rock, or whatever it was, grated along the vessel's keel and the stern post was wrenched. The post was pushed upward and the rodder thrown out of gear. The vessel managed to reach New York aided by one of the Merritt Wrecking Company's tugs. The Narragansett will go on the dry dock to-morrow for repairs.

ELECTION OFFENDERS DISCHARGED.

Policeman Martin O'Connell and Special Deputy Marshal Louis Buchenbach and Election Inspector John Rosenthal, who were arrested on last ElecStates authorities. He is not satisfied that they were fully aware of the official capacity of Mr. Chapman when they ejected him from the polling

JOINING THEIR FORCES.

COUNTY AND VOORHIS DEMOCRATS READY TO MAKE A NEW COMBINATION.

A conference of the County Democracy leaders was held at the New Amsterdam Club last evening to take action regarding the proposed union with the New York Democracy. Owing to the great secrecy prevailing among the leaders on both sides it was difficult to obtain any definite facts, but the one thing really determined upon was a coalition of all the democratic forces opposed to Tammany into one organization.

In spite of all denials to the contrary the main hitch to the negotiations was the question of the name to be adopted. The County Democrats are making a fight to continue the name of the "Countles," while the Executive Committee of the New York Democracy declared emphatically that a new name must be suggested.

Commissioner Voorhis said yesterday that a mistaken impression apparently existed regarding his attitude toward Tammany Hall. He did not propose to smash Tammany to pieces, he said, but was assured that there were many good democrats not in sympathy with Tammany who would like to join & pure democratic organization. "At the last election," said the Commissioner,

"our organization joined issues with Tammany simply because we thought it to be to the best in-terests of the democratic party. There was no talk about patronage beyond the offer on the part of the Tammany leaders that I should accept the nomination for Sheriff. I refused, because it was against my principles to accept any office other than the one I now hold, although the other from a financial standpoint was quite compilmentary. against my principles to accept any older clear than the one I now hold, although the other from a financial standpoint was quite complimentary.

"Our organization went into the fight, and materially added in the election of the successful ticket. We demanded no reward and have asked no favors. Having performed our work we resume our former identity, and propose to go along independently of any other organization. We do not feel that we have been hurt by association with Tammany, because the occasion warranted such an act.

"We are at liberty now to attack that organization if the best interests of the city require it or to again assist it if necessary for the safety of democracy. Only it must be understood that no bargain was entered into, and that we are not disgruntied because we have not been rewarded for our support."

"Haye you asked Tammany Hall for any patronage." I suggested.

age?" I suggested.

"We have made no demand whatever," replied the Commissioner. 'Of course, I should think it but natural that those who worked hard in the interest of the Successful candidates and spent much time and money neight be recognized in some fitting manner, but the failure of Tammany to recognize the fact has no induence on our present attitude. We have started out as an independent political body, with no stain of corruption on our banner, and we propose to keep it so. I have come in contact with many democrats lately who do not like the methods of Tammany Hall, and who would like the join such an organization as the New York Democracy.

"That sort of people we wish to embrace, and if we could gather them all in the fold we could rely upon a formidable organization. The County Democracy has lost its prestige and I doubt if it can ever recover, no matter what temporary impetus may be given to its resurrection. Its record is too familiar with deals and counter deals and it cannot be called an out and out democratio organization. In answer to this the present leaders of the Counties' declare that those responsible for those same deals have left and are now in Tammany Hall. This is frue to some extent, but it does not remove the impression embedded in the minds of honest democrats."

WILLING TO COMBINE. T' I suggested. We have made no demand whatever." replied

"Is it true that the County leaders are anxious for a combination with your organization?"
"It is true," replied Mr. Voorhis. "Filtering propositions have come from the leaders of the Counties, notwithstanding the equivocations of some folks. I will say further that the overtures were quite complimentary."
"And have you refused?"
"By no means; we simply replied to the terms with additional considerations which will require a little time to deliberate upon. Whether the Counties will occept our proposals or not I am not in a position to determine, but one thing I can assure you, and that is, there will be no union unless we all unite in one common fold and under a new banner that is free from dubious methods."

A prominent County leader verified the Commissioner's statement regarding the overtures from both organizations, and said further that the Independent German Democracy would form a part in the new movement. With all those elements combined, he said, a solid foundation could be formed for a democratic organization that would in time give Tammany no ond of trouble.

JAMES PHELAN DIES AT NASSAU, W. I.

THE BODY OF THE TENNESSEE STATESMAN AR-RIVES ON THE SANTIAGO.

The remains of Congressman James Phelan, of Memphis, Tenn., who died of consumption at Nassau, W. I., on January 30, reached New York on the Ward line steamship Santiago vesterday. The embalmed body was in a hermetically scaled metallie case.

Congressman Phelan had been unwell for a year and in November last he went with his family to Nassau, remaining some time at the Royal Victoria Hotel. Then he took a cottage near the hotel. For a time he seemed to improve, but his disease had advanced too far. He declined so gradually in strength that the members of his family hardly noticed his growing weakness. The family remained in Nassau. The body will be taken to Memphis for burial.

mained in Nassau. The body will be taken to Memphis for burial.

James Phelan was born in Abordeen, Miss., on December 7, 1886, and he went to Memphis, Tenn., with his father, the Confederate Senator, in 1867. He received a private school education, and in 1871 he attended the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky. He entered the University of Leipsic, Saxony, in 1874. Afterward, in 1876, he received private instruction, principally in Latin, from Bichard Sachse Oberichrer in the Gymnasium zu St. Thomas. He took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy an February, 1878.

He returned to Memphis and studied law. He began to practise in the Memphis courts in 1881, He was a successful attorney and very popular. So much so that he was unanimously nominated by the democrate of the Teuth Congressional district for Congress in 1886. He was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a democrat, receiving 20.149 votes sgainst 11,730 for Eaton, the republican candidate.

The difficulties which arose last April between Congressman Phelan and Colonel John M. Floming, oditor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Senimel, and which finally led the Congressman to challenge Colonel Fleming to fight a duel, are still fresh in the public mind. The troubles which gave these two men so much notoricty at the time were discussed in full in the Heraldo.

in the Heraldo.

The fact that both men were journalists, as the Congressmen owned the Memphis Avadanche, added fuel to the fire of their hate.

Colonel Floming's opposition to a history of Tennessee which Congressman Fhelan had written and which he desired to have used as a text book in the public schools was what first caused the trouble.

trouble.

There was much opposition, but the most serious fault found with the history was that Presbyterianism was lightly spoken of. The Presbyterians of Tennessee arose in arms against the adoption for Tennessee arose in arms against the adoption for the present the serious approximation and the serious serious accession. . Many editors in the State opposed the book, the most energetic of them all was Colonel

but the most energetic of them all was Colonel Pleming.
Finally the book came up for consideration in the Tennessee Legislature in the form of a bill which net a crushing defeat. Congressman Phelan was greatly enrayed at this, and a number of letters passed between Phelan and Colonel Fleming. The Congressman finally challenged the Colonel to fight a duel, because Fleming refused to accept an apology after Phelan had found out, as he thought, that Fleming himself wanted to write a State history. The Colonel published the apology with a caustic editorial, and treated the challenge in the same way.

The duel never took place.

HEINTZ'S MEN WILL BE PAID.

Corporation Counsel Clark submitted an opinion to Comptroller Myers yesterday regarding the payment of the employes under Commissioner He which was recently questioned by the chief finan-cial officer of the city.

chal other of the city.

The Counsel contends that the failure of the Mayor to sign the classification list does not invalidate the claims of the employes. He, therefore, in his opinion, concludes that the Comptroller is justified in paying the amounts certified to on the pay rolls for services performed.

When asked what action he would take, the Comptroller promptly replied that he would pay the men to-morrow.

WALDO HUTCHINS IMPROVING.

Park Commissioner Waldo Hutchins, after passng a very bad night, began to improve in condition yesterday morning.

The improvement continued during the day, and, late last night, though not out of danger, Mr. Hutchins' condition afforded his physicians hope that he might recover.

ing house. Business was brisk until January 1, when Mr. Gould undertook to retain the baggage of Albert G. Voight, an insurance agent, for a fancied debt. After that time business dropped off, and late Friday night. Gould made an attempt to get out of the city with his household goods loaded on two trucks. Pravious to this time he had run up a number of accounts with his landlord, butcher, grocer, coal dealor and others, and they caught him, with the aid of a number of constables, and prevented him from leaving the city. Yesterday morning Sholtz, the furniture dealer of Brooklyn, paid the bills and took away the goods, which it seems were bought from him on the instalment plan.

MR. HEALY'S PICTURES.

A CHARMING LITTLE COLLECTION ON VIEW PRIOR TO SALE.

In these days, when it is somewhat the habit to coffeet pictures in a mercantile way, siways apparently with a view to sale within a few yearswhen we speak of this and that collector's first sale and second sale—it is refreshing to see among the collections brought to the hammer such a delightful little gathering as that of Mr. Aaron Healy, of Brooklyn, now on Flaw at the Fifth Avenue Art Gallerles prior to sale on Saturday evening.

But while I commend the collection I must speak of the apparent lack of courtesy and judgment shown in exhibiting at the same time with the Seney collection and selling the evening after the close of its sale. In the circulars also a feature is made of "oil paintings of the Barbizon school," as

if they formed the majority of the collection. In truth, there are about a dozen examples in the seventy, and twenty by the elder American school of landscape painters.

The value of Mr. Healy's collection is historical as well as artistic, for he began to collect in 1858. He is selling because he intends to reside permanently abroad with a son long settled in Florence.

manently abroad with a son long settled in Florence.

Troyon is represented in Mr. Healy's collection by that superb and important late sunset, "The Roturn to the Farm," and a capital little "Sheep in Pasture." Rousseau's large "Springtime Near Bartizan" is like the first Troyon hare agae. A smaller work is of little consequence. Of Van Marcke there are three admirable examples, free from that paintiness which marred his work in later years. The beautiful study of "A Normandy Bull" is good cought to be a Troyon.

The three Daubignys are of more than the average quality and so is the single Corot. There are not Diazes, the figure example dated 1866 being very good. One of the three Duprés, the "Landscape, with Cattle," is a pearl among paintings with its glimpse up the creek, its distance, its sky and its admirably disposed group of kneeling cattle.

Two Frères of beautiful quality are "Morning

cattle. Two Frères of beautiful quality are "Morning Prayer" and the "The Little Cook." The large and fine Bougueroat, "Far from Home," cated 1867, has something of the Couture facture, while two good Merles, "Thoughts of the Future" and "The Good Sister," look like Bouguereaus. A second, smaller and later example of the latter is "Fratcr-nal Love."

nal Love."
A capital Knaus is the amusing scene, with boy A capital Knaus is the amusing scene, with boy bathers, caffed "The Truant," and an early and good Gerome represents "Treading Out Wheat is Egypt." Gallait's interesting "Last Honors Pail Counts Egmont and Horn" is a reduction of the large work owned by the Belgian government. There is a good Fromentin, "Arab Shopherds;" a fine little Millet. The Shepherdess," an excellent Jacques, "The Coming Storm," and a little Aubert, "Confidences," which looks like a Hamon.

Durand, the earliest in date of the American painters represented, has two large works, the better one, "in the Catskills," with something of Holbeina about it, and "The Traveller's Home." Kensett's large "Lakes of Killarney" is a strong example. Of note also are S. R. Gifford's "Afternoon on the Hudson," F. E. Church's capital "A Passing Shower" and Tilton's "Pastum."

Other Americaus represented are Colman, Casilear, Fisher, William and James Hart, Hubbard, McEniec, W. T. Richards, Tait and Whittredge.

MR. ARCHER'S COUNTERCHARGES.

HE IN HIS COMPLAINT MAKES OUT A SERIOUS CASE AGAINST HIS WIFEL

Judge Dykman presided at the Special Term of the Supreme Court at White Plains vesterday, when the Archer divorce case was called. By consent it was postponed for two weeks, much to the disappointment of a large audience of gossip seekers. Mrs. Archer appeared in court attired in becom-

ing manner and wearing gold glasses and a sealskin sacque, while Mr. Archer apreared in clerical black and seemed very ill at ease. Ex-Judge Engane Archer precanted to the Court

his answer to the complaint, which is very spicy and charges the Rev. Dr. North, a former resident of the village; Charles A. Genung, for sixteen years principal of the Grammar School in the village, and the plaintiff's attorney, Charles Haines, with improper and ungentlemanly conduct toward Mrs. Archer.

Archer.

Archer.

He declares that his wife is "Guilty of shameless dirtations with other men and that he has repeatedly reproved her for such misconduct." He specifies that some years ago she became infatuated and in love with F. Mason North, who at that time was the pastor of St. Faul's Methodist Church in White Plains and frequently visited him and couried him in a very ardent manner, and that Dr. North visited her at her home occasionally; though he was soon after transferred to the Methodist church at Harlem. He continues:—

"Immediately following Dr. North's transfer to of sugar.

Methodist church at Harlem. He continues:

"Immediately following Dr. North's transfer to Harlem she became very low spicified and uniappy, and grieved herself sick because she could not see him, and then confessed to the defendant the facts above stated. She afterward visited Dr. North several times at his Harlem parsonage."

About two years ago, he goes on, Charles A. Genung, the principal of the public school at White Plains, commenced giving music lessons to their daughter. Mary, at their home. His wife then began a desperate fiftation with Genung, and finally she would spend hours in arraying her attire to receive him. Whenever Genung came to the house she would insist on entertaining him and firting with him. Genung frequently called to see her in the absence of the offendant. His daughter, Mary, also fiirted with Genung.

He savs that in November, 1889, the plaintiff and the children disappeared and did not appear for several weeks, and that the plaintiff has taught the children to hate their father and has circulated maleicous falsehoods about him. His wife, he says, is weak minded, vain and foolish and considers herself the handsomest woman in the village.

Her attorney in this action, he says, is a susceptible and unsophisticated young man and is trying to prevent a reconciliation, which is due to improper motives on his part. His wife, he continues, is of unbalanced montal condition.

He declares that he has always supported his family in fine style, and that in view of all these facis it would be very improper for the Court to order a separation and particularly so to give the custody of the children to the plaintiff.

RATHER TOO MUCH FOR HER.

RATHER TOO MUCH FOR HER.

Samuel N. Hunting, alias Samuel Saunders, alias George Collins, was remanded to Raymond Street Jail by Justice Kenna, Brooklyn, yesterday, for threatening to shoot Miss Margaret Kursted.

While acting as agent for typewriting machines for a Duane street firm some months ago Hunting met Miss Kursted, who is a brunctle about twenty years old. She resides at No. 2,150 Fulton street, Brooklyn. He gave his name at the time as Saunders. They were on friendly terms until she found out that he had given a wrong name to her. Determined upon putting an end to their acquaintainee Miss Kursted left Brooklyn on a visit to the country. Upon returning ou Tuesday last she met Hunting, who drew a revolver and threatened to shoot her because she refused to continue their former friendly relations. When arrested he told the policeman that his name was George Collins. While acting as agent for typewriting machines It is said that he is "wanted" on a charge of forgery by one of Inspector Byrnes staff.

MOTHER DESERTS HER BABY.

Mrs. Titus, of No. 230 East Thirtieth street, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yester-

day on a charge of abandonment. Rosa Heiser, carrying her two months old baby. entered the house of Mrs. Julia Winkler, at No. 30 avenue B, two weeks ago. Her husband had deserted her. She said she was destitute. If it were not for the child she thought she might get work. Mrs. Winkler told her to take the child to Mrs. Titus. This was done, and Mrs. Titus agreed to take care of the baby for \$11 a month. Rosa has not been heard of since.

not been nearg of since.
Mrs. Titus yesterday sent a girl with the baby to
Mrs. Winkler. The latter refused to take it and
the child was sent to Police Headquarters. Mrs.
Titus' arrest followed, but she was subsequently

DRANK LAUDANUM AND DIED.

Thomas Foster, a coalheaver, of No. 579 Greenwich street, was found lying dead in his bed yes-terday morning. An empty vial which had contained laudanum was found on the table beside the bed. It is supposed the deceased drank the laudanum with suicidal intent after a prolonged debauch. The body was sent to the Morgue.

DEATH IN A DYNAMITE BLAST.

Antoine Pepe, an Italian laborer at reservoir M of the new Croton aqueduct, on the Titleus River, near Pordy's Station, was instantly killed Friday evening by being crushed beneath a large mass of P. M. L. watcher, at the polling place at Sixtygeventh street and Second avenue, were discharged
yest rday by Commissioner Deuel says in his decision that, in
tiew of all the circumstances, he thinks there was
merely a technical violation of the statute, and
that the defendant of the defendant of the statute, and
that the might recover.

HIS CREDITORS ON THE ALERT.

James H. Gould, a boarding house keeper from
the liain.

B. Or the might recover.

HIS CREDITORS ON THE ALERT.

James H. Gould, a boarding house keeper from
the might recover.

HIS CREDITORS ON THE ALERT.

James H. Gould, a boarding house keeper from
the mass of stone thrown from a dynamite blast. Pepe and a way from the blast preparatory to its being stone thrown from a dynamite blast.

HIS CREDITORS ON THE ALERT.

James H. Gould, a boarding house keeper from
the might recover.

## SUPPOSED TO HAVE SUNK WITH ALL ON BOARD

It Seems That the Steamer Simon Dumois Went down Off Absecom Light After Striking a Wrecked Schooner.

PILOTS TELL THE STORY

After Hearing Their Reports the Steamer's Agents Accept Her Loss as a Settled Fact.

There is every indication that the little fruit steamer Simon Dumois has gone to the bottom with her cantain and crew. The steamer left New York at four o'clock on the afternoon of February 4 for Matanzas, Cuba, with a general cargo. She was commanded by Captain J. Kanitz and manned by a crew of sixteen men. Pilot Mark Kelly, of the pilot boat Ambrose Snow, No. 12, gave a description resterday of a sunken wreck off Absecom Light which tallies in almost every respect with that of the Simon Dumois

Pilot Kelly's description of the sunken vessel differs materially from that made by Pilot Shields of the schooner sunk in the same locality. The schooner is under water fifteen miles off Absecom, which bears west by north from the schooner's wreck. The other wreck, which is supposed by her agents to be the Simon Dumois, is in latitude 39 deg. 19 min., longitude 73 deg. 58 min., or twentyone miles from Absecom Light, which bears northwest by west one-half west. She is lying in sixteen fathoms of water, while the schooner, six miles to the west-northwest of her, lies in fifteen fathoms. The relative positions of the two wrecks leads to the conclusion that the steamer was in collision with the sunken schooner, as the wreck of the latter and her position was reported by several incoming vessels before the Simon Dumois

Pilot Kelly said the Snow passed close to the steamer's wreck. She had three pole masts projecting some twenty feet out of water. The masts were spar colored with flat trucks and wire rigging. Signal halyards were at the mizzenmast. The vessel was headed to the north, but this would not indicate that she was steaming in that direction at the time of the disaster. It would rather show, in case of a collision with the sunten schooner, that she had passed on her way South and that Captain Kanitz, discovering the condition of his vessel, had decided to return to New York, and so changed his course.

the condition of his vesses, and decided to retain to New York, and so changed his course.

JUST THE (ARIGO TO SINK.

The vessel had a cargo valued in all at over \$20,000. It was composed of heavy materials, as the manifest will show:—

Twenty packages of agricultural implements, \$1,116; 4 beer barrels, \$35; 8 packages of iron, \$38; 3 cases of glass, \$18; two packages of mest, \$16; 1 case thware, \$20; 22 coal hegshouds, \$30; 2 boxes of polariscopes, \$200; 2 cases hardware, \$30; 100 carbovs of seld, \$450; 0 bales nowspapers, \$140; 150 galleus cylinder oil, \$150; 115;131 pounds of lard, \$6,600; 2 cases electrical materials, \$2.60; 1 case of books, \$4; 15 barrels of lubricating paste, \$357; 120 cases of car muterials, \$1,602; 2 packages of drugs, \$875; 200 tons of coal, \$73; 1 gradiatione, \$2; 22 packages of manufactured wood, \$31; 1 bale of domestics, \$1,15; (5,505 pounds of bams, \$551; 76 pounds of buttor, \$10; 200 tiles, \$1,00; 10 bales of broom corn, \$221; 8 street railway care, \$2,500; 1,221 bundles of hoops, \$1,400; 85 kegs of spikes, \$429; 1 packages of machine oil, \$1,355, and 2 cases of mineral water, \$9.

QUITE A DIFFERENT HIG.

paint, \$55; #5 barrels of machine oil, \$1,35%, and 2 cases of mineral water, \$9.

QUITE A DIFFERENT RIG.

Pilot Shields, also of the Ambrose Snow, who gave a careful description of the wrecced schooner's masts, said she had an entirely new mizzen topmast, with new main and gait topsails, made by John L. Martin, of New York. Some of her blocks came from Boston and others from Philadelphia. Her topmast heads were painted black for eighteen inches below the trucks and the remainder of the distance to the syes of the rigging they were white. The name of the schooner has not been definitely learned. She is supposed to have gone down in the storm of January 25.

This description of her, however, entirely disposes of the theory that the wrecks reported by the two pilots belonged to the same vassel. The Simon Dumois was a Norwegian steamer. She was painted a drab color and carried pole masts with wire rigging and flat trucks, as described by Pilot Kelly. Her funnel—a single one—was just forward of the mizzen mast, as all of her machinery was placed aft the same as in tank steamers.

She was chartered by Waydel & Co., of No. 41 South street, to go to Matanzas and return with a cargo of sugar. Neither Waydel nor Hurlburt had heard Pilot Kelly's report when I called at their offices yesterday.

yesterday.
That the description given nearly tallied with that of the Simon Dumois was admitted, and the agents were of the opinion that the Dumois was lost.

OST.

RECORD A HOLE IN HER.

They also thought she had knocked a hole in her planking by striking on the sunsen schooner. The theory that some vessel out of Philadelphia might have been in collision with the Simon Dumois and have rescued her crew before the steamer sunk

have rescued her crew before the steamer sunk was also advanced.

Mrs. Kanitz, wife of the captain, is in New York very ill, and the vessel's agents and charterers both refuse to give her address. The news of the probable loss of the Dumois will be carefully kept from

her.

The steamer Rover, built on about the same lines as the Simon Dumois, and represented by Mr. hurtburt, left New York some years ago, and was not heard of until three years after, when a sailor reported her loss with nearly all on board. The Simon Dumois was owned in Norway. She registered 448 tons, and was probably worth \$290,000.

MUCH SMOKE AND A STUBBORN FIRE.

EXODUS OF BADLY FRIGHTENED TENANTS FROM AN UPTOWN FLAT HOUSE, There was an exciting fire in the handsome lime

stone five story apartment houses Nos. Il4 and 116 West Eighty-fourth street late vesterday afternoon. About half-past four o'clock a smouldering fire was discovered by the janitor, Patrick Sullivan, on the main floor over the boiler room. He gave an alarm and then turned the hose in the corridors on the flames.

The fire was confined almost wholly to the main floor of No. 114. When Battalion Chief Gioquel reached the spot he sent out a second alarm, summoning seven companies. The fire had spread be-

moning seven companies. The fire had spread between the beams under the main floor by that time, and for more than two hours it resisted the attacks of the firemen.

In the meantime the eight families living in the house had become theroughly frightened, for, although the flames did not make their appearance above the main floor, the house was filled with smoke. Many of the women in the house made up small packages of valuables and clothing and descended into the street.

When at last the fire was under control the main floor of the house was badly wrecked.

The two buildings are owned by Michael J. Byrnes, who occupies the first floor. His premises are the only ones injured by the flames. He places his loss on furniture at \$4,000 and the damage to the building at \$1,000. The fire was caused by overheated steam pipes from the boiler.

LIVES IMPERILLED BY FIRES. PEOPLE ESCAPE FROM WINDOWS IN DIVISION

STREET.

Fire broke out in the old fashioned three story building at No. 159 Division street shortly before seven o'clock last evening.

The building runs from Division street through to No. 13 Canal street, and is tenanted by a number of Polish families. The fire was discovered in the Division street half of the building, occupied by Philip Wochersky as a button factory. Its origin s a mystery, but it was of that nature known to firemen and insurance men as a "flash fire." An instant after the flames were discovered the interior of the button factory was burned out.

The fismes and smoke prevented the occupants of the upper stories from reaching the street by the stairway. Finding their escape cut off Samuel and Sarah Witthowsky, Isaac Baruch and Eva-Bogodsky attempted to reach the adjoining building. No. 157 Division street, by climbing out of the windows and along the window copings. The police of the Madison street station and several of the neighbors assisted them.

They crossed in safety, with the exception of Eva Bogodsky, who, becoming frightened by the flames, fell to the street, severely injuring her left leg.

leg.
She was carried to the home of a neighbor and an ambulance from the Gouveneur Hospital was summoned. The woman's injuries were dressed by the surgeon, who pronounced them not necessarily fatal.

damage is less than \$1,000. The building is insured.

Fire Marshal Mitchell will investigate the origin of the fire.

TORN BY GIANT POWDER.

TWO MINERS KILLED AND TWO BADLY INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 7, 1891 .- A disastrous explosion of giant powder took place at half-past six this evening at the Mount Lookout colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at Wyoming, five miles from this city.

The killed were:-KANE, NATHANIEL. KIRK, CHARLES,

The injured were :-

plosion followed.

MICHAELS, LUKE, badly burned and bruised, but will recover.

ROSS, WILLIAM, badly hurt and will die. The colliery is a new one, and the shaft is now being sunk. The night shift came to work. At six o'clock

some had gone down the shaft, and four men were left in the head house—Charles Kirk, Nathaniel Kane, William Ross and Luke Michaels. They were preparing to go down.

Ross took up a keg of giant powder and began pouring some out into his flask. He called to Michaels to show him a light, and stepping up to where Ross was, Michaels took his hat off, on which was fastened his miner's lamp, and held it down.

FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION. Instantly, probably from a spark that fell from the lamp, the powder caught fire, and a terrific ex-

The whole keg of powder exploded, and the headhouse, though built of marsive timbers, was blown to pieces and the timbers scattered all around. The noise and shock were heard for a long distance, and the other men near the colliery and the residents for miles around hastened to the

spot.

They soon found the men. The dead bodies of Kirke and Kane were extricated from amid the wreck of the building badly mangled by the falling debris and burned black.

Ross was found close by still alive, but very badly hurt. He was brought to the hospital in this city, and it is not expected he will live through the night.

city, and it is not expected he will live through the night.

Michaels was blown fully twenty yards from where he stood, but miraculously escaped death. Though sadly burned and much bruised he is not dangerously injured.

Kirke and Kane, the two men who where killed, lived close by and both were married, Kirke having a family of six children.

Kane's wife, a young woman, was sitting at supper with her mother when the crash of the explosion shook the house. She sprang to her feet and shrieked out:—

"That's from the shaft! Nat's killed—I know he is!" and she rushed out of the house through the mud and driving snow toward the shaft.

When she gained the spot, guided by a strange, but unrering instinct, she ran to where a group of two or three stood around something they had just rescued from the ruins, it was the body of her husband with both arms torn off and his head horribly crushed.

horribly crushed.

The men were in doubt as to whom it was, but she knew it at once and with a wild shriok fell in a dead faint across the mangled body.

The two were carried togesher to their home and there she still lies unconscious.

RACING FOR CORPSES.

UNIQUE WARFARE BEING WAGED BETWEEN RIVAL LONG ISLAND CORONERS.

In Queens county two elected Coroners of different political faiths are waging a war which cannot be better described than by terming it a race for Coroner Meiners, of Long Island City, and Coro-

ner John S. Corey, of College Point, were elected at the last election. Coroner Meiners appointed as Morgue keeper Michael Conway, an undertaker and livery stable keeper on Front street. Previous to this Lawrence Harvan, an undertaker of Fourth street, had been Morgue keeper for nine years. Recently Mr. Harran was called to take charge of the funeral of an Italian who had died suddenly, and finding it was a case for a coroner telegraphed for Coroner Corey, at College Point, ignoring the city Coroner, Meiners.

Coroner Corey, left his home and invaded the territory of his brother official. He held the inquest, and the jury found a verdict according to the evidence. the last election. Coroner Meiners appointed as

and the jury found a verdict according to the evidence.

Coroner Meiners and his friends had no sooner recovered from the effects of this unexpected invasion than in response to another telegram from Harran Corey paid another flying visit to Long Island City yesterday, to sit as a coroner on the corpse of an infant.

While Coroner Meiners and his friends consider the invasion unprofessional, it is intimated that if the thing is continued the precincts of Long Island City will not be sufficient to confine Coroner Meiners, and the spectacle of special trains and fast horses racing to get first to a corpse may be witnessed.

witnessed.

It is intimated that the Board of Supervisora will refuse to pay Coroner Corey for his services if he continues to invade Long Island City in his anxiety to serve the taxpayers.

AT THE MERCY OF THIEVES.

The citizens of Guttenburg are disturbed by the frequency of burglaries in their village, and a vigilance committee will patrol the streets in the Six special watchmen were recently engaged, but on the first night of duty freight cars gaged, but on the first night of duty freight care were broken into at the West Shore depot, and the watchmen resigned or were relieved from duty.

Knapp's salcon on Hudson avenue and First street was entered at two o'clock yesterday morning by burglars, who smashed a front window. Mrs. Knapp heard the crash, and surprised two men helping themselves to cigars and liquors. They retreated in haste, and one man left his hat, Mrs. Knapp says that she can identify one of the men. They carried off several bottles of liquor and two or three boxes of cigars.

NEWARK'S DEADLOCK BROKEN.

The deadlock in the Newark Common Council was broken at a meeting vesterday by the election of Alderman James A. Dempsey, democrat, as president. Mayor Haynes sent in his annual message. the City Comptroller was directed to issue \$200,000 worth of bonds in anticipation of the taxes of 1891. The policemen, City Hall employes and street laborers, who have been waiting several days for their pay, received it last evening.

Three previous ineffectual attempts had been made to organize the council. The third meeting was a memorable one, and for the first time in the history of the city an all night session was held and one hundred and forty-five ballots were taken.

RUNAWAY BOYS FAVOR NEWARK.

Newark is overrun with boy tramps. Every night they apply at the various police stations for lodging. Yesterday James Kehoe, fourteen years old, and John Gillen, fifteen years of age, both of old, and John Gillen, fifteen years of age, both of hiladelphia, were committed temporarily to jall by Justice Rodrige, who has notified their parents. The boys claim to have left their homes three weeks ago. The police are looking for another runaway boy from Philadelphia. He is Marcus De Wolff, brother of the boy who told such a dramatic story about being kidnapped by tramps at Kensington and carried to Trouton and fafterward to Newark, where he made his escape. It was ascertained that he lied and he was sent back home.

MEANT TO OVERAWE HIS WIFE.

Charles G. Knocke, a barber, who deserted his home at No. 50 Morton street, Newark, N. J., about two years ago, returned on Friday night while intoxicated and demanded admittance. his wife, fearing violence, jumped from a window and ran to the police station. Two policenent took knocke into custody. A paper was found on him to the effect that if his wife would offer no defence he would institute a suit for divorce. It was evident that knocke had visited the house for the purpose of foreing her to sign the document. Justice Van Ness fined Knocke \$20, and as he could not pay it toxicated and demanded admittance. His wife.

DEAD BABY IN THE BUSHES.

Two boys told Overseer of the Poor Flannigan, of Long Island City, yeaterday morning, that the dead body of a child laid in the bushes near Flushing avenue, in a lonesome part of the city. Mr. Flannigan notified Coroner Meiners, and that official found it was the body of a male child about two months old. The Coroner has not yet performed an autopsy, but says that from appearances the child was alive when placed in the busiles, and had died from exposure.

As a result of information gained by the police, a warrant was issued for the arrest of a young woman, but it was discovered she had left the city. This is the first body of a child that has been found in Long Island Gity since the breaking up of the baby farm in Maspeth by the police some months ago.

quinine yesterday, mistaking it for salts.

She was paralyzed for tures hours after taking the bitter dose, but she is now thought to be out of The fire was put out without difficulty. The danger.

MISS ALICE WOODWARD OFTAINS LITTLE BELIEF FROM HER SINGULAR AILMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,] BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Feb. 7, 1891,-Miss Alice Woodward, the young girl who has been suffering from hiccough for over three weeks, did not im prove during the day. On Friday night she fell asleep at eleven o'clock, after a violent spell of hiccoughing which exhausted her. She slept until eight o'clock Saturday morning. The unbroken

eight o'clock Saturday morning. The unbroken rest was regarded as an indication that she had slightly improved, but upon awaking she had another attack.

The spaxme come upon her and last for several hours, then she will have a slight respite which will be followed by still more violent attacks. The spaxme come upon her and last for several hours, then she will have a slight respite which will be followed by still more violent attacks. The hiccoughing is produced or greatly intensited when the patient attempts to take food, and to-day the physicians tried the method of injecting nourishment into the system in order to prevent the recurrence of the spaxms.

This had to a cortain extent the desired effect and will be continued until some relief comes, a great many remedies have been suggested to the family to overcome the trouble, but none seem to have thus far any favorable effect.

This evening Dr. Shelton received a telegram

family to overcome the trouble, but none seem to have thus far any favorable effect.

This evening Dr. Shelton received a telegram from G. D. Wheat, of New York, in relation to the case, which read thus:

"Freduce violent anearing by use of cataerh shuff; then etherize patient."

The man was unknown to the attending physician or the family and his advice was not taken. Samuel Agnew, of New York, telegraphed that he had a simple cure for the disease, and a person signing himself "A Friend" telegraphed to use turpentine in small quantities.

These are only a few of the many telegrams received by the family and its physician.

Dr. Shelton has tried electricity as a remedy, but it has failed to give relief. The patient continues to grow weaker and her death is only a matter of time unless a cure is effected.

OTHER REMEDIES SUGGESTED. A non-practising physician has seen three desperate cases of hiccough cured by the use of malt yeast taken internally. This is the remedy used

yeast taken internally. This is the remedy used by Dr. Henry, a graduate of three colleges, late of Toronto, Canada. The physician, who does not wish his name printed, has left it with the editior of the New York Herald as a guarantee of good faith.

John Cowell writes to the Herald that in order to stop hieconghing it is only necessary to make a poultice of vin gar and red pepper; put it on the stomach, and when it begins to smart the hieconghing will cease. It should be kept on. It will not blister.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
Having read in your paper about Miss Alice Woodward having the hiccourts, I write to tell you a cure for the worst case I have ever come scross; it will even stop the hiccoughs in drunkenness. Simply put the fingers in both care as tight as nossible and then have some one give her half a glass of water.

CHARLES MEHLENBEOH.

RARITAN, N. J., Feb. 7, 1891.

JURY DISAGREED.

NO VERDICT REACHED IN THE YOUNG-RICHARDTS C NSPIRACY CASE.

IDY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 7, 1891.—Counsel in the Young Richardts conspiracy case finished their summing up at one o'clock this afternoon, and the Court adjourned until two o'clock, when Judge

Prosecutor Gourley in his closing argument read

a poem entitled "Loved One, Return," alleged to have been written by Young to his wife in March, 1890. The Prosecutor argued that no man would write such glowing lines to a wife whom he knew to be unfaithful. The last verse reads:-

Hopper charged the jury.

to be unfaithful. The last verse reads:—
Come in thy rainbow light, for aye:
Dispelling the flerce sterm raging in my hapless
breast.
Here in this breast thou'lt find love's perfect dwelling.
Reign there suprema its everlasting gnost.
Loved one, return.

Mr. Gouriey had just commenced to read this
verse when Young jumped up in a rage and
shouted, "It is false. These lines were never
penned by me!"
Judge Hopper requested the infuriated man to be
scated, but his words were not heeded, and Young
launened out in a violent tirade against the Proscenter.

ecutor.

The Judge finally, to preserve order, called upon Constable Ries to remove Young to an antersom, where he was confined for the remainder of the proceedings.

The jury retired at three o'clock and at half-past nine came into court and announced that they could not reach an agreement. They were discharged.

It is reported that the jury stood 11 to 1 for con-viction.

CLERGYMAN AND FORGER

THE REV. GEORGE COOPER AREE-TED AT WILKESBARRE ON A SERIOUS CHARGE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. !

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 7, 1891,-The Rev. George Cooper, until recently pastor of the Evangelical Church at Wapwallapen, in this county, was arrested in this city to-day charged with forging Not long ago Cooper retired from the ministry on the ground that the salary he was receiving was not sufficient. He then went to Davidow Brothers,

a prominent lewelry firm in this city, and entered

into negotiation for the purchase of a number of

into negotiation for the purchase of a number of gold and silver watches, which he proposed to sell. He had only a small sum of money, and offered a deposit as security two notes, one for \$200 and one for \$300, indorsed by Henry Augstatt, a well known man of Wapwallapen.

Davidow Brothers ascertained that Mr. Augstatt was a responsible man and then accepted the notes. They came due last week. Cooper failed to meet them and the firm wont to Mr. Augstatt, who at once pronounced both notes forgeries.

The Kev. Mr. Cooper was arrested and taken before an Alderman and committed to jail in default of \$1,000 bail. He was to have been married to an estimable young lady of this city next week.

LEFT HER HOME WHILE INSANE, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 7, 1891.—While temporarily insane the wife of ex-Sheriff S. C. McDowell left her home early this morning and has not since been heard from.

It was learned that she left the city on the New York limited express, paying her fare to James-town, N. Y.

Mr. McDowell took the next train in pursuit of

THIRTY-SIX YEARS A PAUPER.

EDWARD PARK, ONCE WEALTHY, DIED IN AN ALMSHOUSE AT THE AGE OF 102 YEARS. TARRYTOWN, Feb. 7, 1801 .- Edward Park, the oldest living inmate of the Westchester Almshouse, died at the age of 102 years on Thursday and was buried to-day, Park, it is said, was a relative of Mr. Park, of the firm of Park & Tilford, who resides Westohester county.

He had been an inmate of the almshouse for over

Westonester county.

He had been an lamate of the almshouse for over thirty-six years.

Park was a son of a wealthy family. He was given a liberal education and was a graduate of an Eastern college. When his father died he was lotted to end to be supported by the soon spent his litheritance in riotous living and, becoming a vicam of alcoholism, he soon was lowered to a pauter. His relatives and friends shunned him and his incessant according to the finally took away his reason. He was sent to the finance ward of the almshouse to be treated.

A year after he had entored the institution he regained his mind and was discharged as cured. Feeling his degradation he begged the superintendent of the institution to allow him to remain, as he had no friends to whom he could go who would give him help. He remained around the institution and soon became a fixture to the place.

He worked incessantly around the farmand almshouse up to within a few years ago, when old age enfeebled him.

He was given the comforts of the institution and

He was given the comforts of the institution and was well looked after by the authorities until he WAS CLERK MULLEN ROBBED?

When Edward Mullen, the clerk of the New Jersey State Frison, who was killed at Newark on Friday morning, left Trenton on Thursday he had with him a valuable gold watch and \$125 in case. When he was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, after the accident, nothing of value was found upon him. Mulleu's little son, who was with him on the day preceding the accident and mysteriously disappeared, has been found and is now with Mr. Mullen's brother. Mr. Mullen's brother. Mr. Mullen leaves one other child, a girl ten years old.

UNDER TEN, BUT INCORRIGIBLE.

Freddie and Charlie Mossler, respectively nine and seven years, are held at Newark for trial in the Court of Special Sessions to-morrow on a charge of robbery. Walter Champion, a plumber, of No. 71 robbery. Walter Champion, a plumber, of No. 11
Central avenue, alleges that a few days ago they
broke in a window of his aloop and stole a quantity
of lead pipe and brass faucets, which they sold to
a junk dealer.

They are also charged with the theft of lead pipe
from Philip Burgerser's saloon, on Grange street,
and a clock from the Morris and Essex dagman a
shanty, near Neshitt street. Their mother dealers
i in court yesterday that they were incorrigities.

TOOK 150 GRAINS OF QUININE. Mrs. E. Rockwell, who keeps a boarding house on Front street, Red Bank, N. J., took 150 grains of